very Bible, and an anti-slavery God" continually

ringing in our ears, is there a Southern father but

that shudders as he looks upon his innocent little

ones, and reflects that if these doctrines prevail-

if these principles triumph that the scenes of St.

Domingo may be again witnessed at our own happy

homes, and the black hand of the insurrectionist yet

be red with the blood of these unoffending innocents?

Yet dreadful as is the thought how callous Southern

gentlemen seem, how suicidal is their policy. This

conclusion was forced upon me with painful truth a

few days since by a circumstance which however

common it may have become in other sections, has

just made its advent in our locality. It was after

dark in a little village in the eastern part of Wake,

and immediately on the North Carolina Railroad,

that my attention was attracted by seeing a number

of horses standing tied to trees, posts, &c. and upon

inquiring the cause of such a collection at that un-

usual hour was told that it was a Know Nothing

gathering. And this organization, Messrs. Editors,

yet in its infancy, and with probably not more than

one democrat in its ranks, we are told is constantly

receiving accessions, and as it is confidently predict-

ed is soon to sweep in triumph over the whole dis-

trict. Be this as it may, is it not the part of wisdom

and patriotism to pause and ponder well; to see

what we of the South are to gain by such an associa-

tion before we give it our countenance and support?

And the question arises what do we hope for-what

do we of the South expect to gain by such an organi-

zation? That organization North can't be regarded

as friendly to the South. I defy any man to point

to a single act of theirs that would warrant such a

conclusion. From the first hour of its existence to

the present time, its every act has been one of ag-

gresion, insult and treachery to the South-under

the guise of proscribing foreigners and Roman Cath-

olics, it is endeavoring not only to proscribe, but cir-

cumscribe the South until it shall become as the Af-

ricanised colonies of England and France? What

then, I repeat, can the South hope for, what can she

gain by this organization? Is the crganization South

a separate, a distinct body from the Know-Nothings

North? If so, why not publish the fact to the world

and remove every doubt from the Southern bosom?

Why skulk about at midnight and plot and plan, and

as we suppose act in concert with their Northern

wing, when by one word, one act of the Order the

question would be settled forever. On this all im-

portant point, involving all that is dear to the South

they are as still as the grave. We hear no protest

against the insults that their Northern wing heap

upon us. If their arms are stretched forth to shield

us from wrong 'tis at midnight, we see it not, we

know not what they do; and we can't be disposed

to judge too hardly, if we refuse to join an organiza

tion, nay if we look with suspicion upon an associa-

tion whose Northern wing is so thoroughly abolition-

ized. If the organization North and South is the

same we have every thing to fear and nothing to hope

for. Its Northern wing being in the majority will

select men for office who will carry out their princi-

ples, and Southern men are bound by solemn oath

to support them. But if the organization South be

a head of its own, then what becomes of the great

American, the national party? Its nationality is

gone, and it becomes two factions divided by Ma-

son's and Dixon's line, and its Southern wing hav-

stand by them and the constitution, as a political or

ganization must be powerless. So that I care not

upon which horn of the dilemma they rest their

cause it brings no hopes for the South. It does

seem that these facts ought to have some weight with

Southern men, if we leave out of the question en-

tirely two of the most objectionable features of the

Order, its proscription of foreigners and its religious

intolerance. It is urged, however, it is to do away

with the old parties. Messrs. Editors, why is this

desirable? Can it be that party spirit and the pre-

judice of party runs so high in the bosom of some

Whig leaders that they are willing to make any

sacrifice of principle, party, country, honor-all for

the defeat of the democracy? That democracy whose

Northern wing cheered on by Cass and Douglas have

proven so true to the Constitution and the South?

Is this the object of the Know-Nothings? This the

Is it for this that North Carolina is called upon to

desert the proud and lofty position she has always

occupied to take her stand by the side of Massachu-

setts-that Massachusetts whose capital is Boston-

that Boston that closed its doors to the immortal

Webster? If it be not for this, what is it? There

are scarcely any foreigners or Ron an Catholics among

us, and it can't be the fear of these that calls forth

this midnight association—the fact can't be denied

it is the Democracy at whom their blows are aimed

in North Carolina. And now the question is, are

the Democrats to be thus foiled in their noble strug-

gle for principle, and stealthily decoyed into this as-

sociation? At a moment like the present when our

only Northern hope is in the sterling democracy

there, and when every mail brings us tidings of some

noble patriot who has fallen by the hand of the fu-

sionists while battling for the Constitution and the

South-are Southern Democrats to falter-are our

glorious principle to perish—is our flag which has so

often waved in triumph over us, and on whose ample

folds are inscribed all that is sacred in the past and

glorious in the future, to be abandoned for this Know

Nothing organization that we know not of?-a child

of night whose paths are dark, and lead we know

not where? are Democratic fathers to stand by with

their arms folded, and see those sons in whom their

future hopes all rest, and in whose bosons they have

endeavored to sow the seeds of truth and virtue, go

forward and join an association the first principle of

which is to dissemble, to deceive, to deny the truth?

We trust not, Messrs. Editors, but fondly hope that

they will prove what they have ever been, true to

themselves, to their Constitution, and their country.

And those Union-loving patriotic Whigs, who still

cling to their principles, and revere the memory of

Clay and Webster, are they too going to renounce

all, and shutting their eyes to the painful truths by

which they are surrounded, go hand in hand with

this Order, and be lulled by its syren voice to sleep

in fancied security? Perhaps they may; but should

a day of gloom arrive-should those reverses come

which all would deeply deplore, they will look back

with regret upon an infatuation, which has led them

to fold the serpent of fanaticism to their bosoms that

VETO OF THE COLLINS MONOPOLY BILL. President

Pierce is wielding the power of the executive veto

with admirable effect. In preventing the passage of

the River and Harbor and Lunatic Land Bills, he

saved the constitution from palpable invasion. In

vetoing the French Spoliation and the Steamship

Bounty Bills, he defeated corrupt schemes to plun-

der the treasury. These acts give character to his

administration, which will be distinguished by his-

and the profligate expenditure of the public money.

The Collins Monopoly Bill was an abominable measure, and in every feature was antagonistic to

the principles and policy of the Democratic party. It

discriminated against the general interests of com-

merce to the special advantage of particular persons

It extorted an immense sum from government, for a

service which responsible individuals had proposed

to render for just half the amount. It recognized

the odious and unconstitutional principles of Bounty

and Monopoly. How then did so iniquitous a mea-

of gold. The Bill bought a "through ticket." Its

passage was the achievement of the grossest corrup-

tion. We do not say that the vote of every man

who supported it, was purchased for money; but we

do affirm, that the opposition of some members was overcome by a tangible appeals to their cupidity; and nobody will deny it. Fortunately, we have an incorruptible Executive; and on that rock the Collins line

was wrecked. The country will thank President Pierce for this judicious and wholesome application

of the Executive Veto. In his hands the veto is not

only a barrier against Federal encroachment, but a

sort of physic, ratsbane or strychnine, wherewith

he cleanses the capitol of the beasts of prey and

creeping things that plunder the treasury and feed upon the rebatance of the people.

Richmond Enquirer.

tory for its stern resistance to Federal encroa

a great but national rival might be destroyed.

boon they crave?

BEAUFORT-HER FUTURE PROSPECTS. MESSES. EDITORS: Since my brief sojourn here in 1858, Beaufort presents quite a different aspect, and her growth seems to have been rapid, with a fair prospect of becoming what the friends of the State ardently desire she shall be. Encouraging and gratifying as these plain indications of enterprise are, yet great duties rest upon every citizen, calling for prompt and united action to effect the work. Laglent contempt; and Young America as she thunders on her high mission—overcoming the slight barrier which would oppose and impede her, will leave far in the background that State, that would confine herself to the exploded deas of the past, and of narrow politicians. Progress attended by wise economy and practical utility is sure to accomplish the most desirable results, and a total transition from decay and its concomitants, to prosperity and endless renown.

This will be the inevitable consequence—this the happy, immediate change. What heart does not beat in unison with the great heart of the State, as our noble eagle screams from his empyrial home, progress, progress? What bosom does not thrill with all these emotions, which glow in the breast of the true citizen—the honest patriot, at the repetition of the word progress? It conveys to the mind, and indelibly impresses upon the heart, a city drawing her vital air from the pure and healthful atmosphere of patriotism. May our future city lay her foundation upon a

For the Standard.

basis so permanent and immovable! Public opinion has irresistibly turned to this point. It has been compelled to do so The geography of the State presents a long and narrow beach, with only one safe inlet, where commerce may fold her canvass and cast anchor in security upon a tranquil flood. Expectation has long since marked out upon the confines of this harbor a city and commercial emporium. Her advantages have often been pointed out, and investigation has only satisfied the people of its pressing claims upon them. When the Deity in his kindness has favored us with channels through which may flow the great staples of our wealth, it is a sin of omission in his people to let those advan-

tages remain dormant and useless. Beaufort has long slept upon her advantages. The present population numbers about sixteen hundred couls. The spirit of improvement is now manifesting itself in an unmistakable manner. A year and a half ago she was still; now new buildings greet the eye, and the carpenter's hammer is heard as he performs his daily work. Surely this is the begin-Bing of a new and better era.

For long years she has been but an insignificant village, scarcely noticed by the geographer, and almost unknown to the citizens of the State. Then, as now, the same ocean washed her shores; the same inlet rolled its deep waters toward her wharves. The pale and wan, the suffering of neighboring villages, could direct their steps hither to inhale the pure and invigorating sea-breeze, without thinking the future weal of North Carolina depended upon the connection of this harbor with the extreme west. He who with prophetic eye could have foretold a bright and glorious destiny for her, would have been regarded a mere idealist-the inventor of Utopian projects. But now we lock with the fondest anticipation to the time near at hand, when a radical change will be effected, and the little Atlantic village emerge from long gathered mists of obscurity, to a proud preeminence among her sisters

It will doubtless be asked, what is giving this impetus to the growth of Beaufort? The dream of the idealist is about to be realized-a Utopian project is about to be consummated. Public opinion has become enlightened, and the glad light of progress has shone upon the understandings of our legislators, and an "age of reason" has superseded that of error and bitter prejudice. Immortal honor to the late Legislature, and that party whose ascendency entitles it to the lasting gratitude of the people! It is a cardinal tenet of the Democratic party that the General Government can only make appropriations for national objects; whilst the States are left to construct those of a local character. Hence, we find a Democratic Speaker of the House of Commons, (Calvin Graves,)-a man possessing a sound head and a patriotic heart-deciding amidst the loud applause of his brother members, a question fraught with good to the State, and which will eternize his name as long as the iron horse shall tramp, tramp, over our fair and fertile plains A little later, and a Democratic Legislature, by an overwhelming majority, is found the true and steadfast friend of Beaufort; not merely the tame advocate of improvement, but the party to fill the measure of North Carolina's glory. By legislative action the State has liberally subscribed two-thirds of the amount requisite to build the eastern extension, or the road fr m Goldsboro to Beaufort harbor. In response to the action of the Legislature, Beaufort by a vote of her citizens has pledged the Corporation for \$100,000, and by order of the County Court, Carteret County is to decide on the third of May whether she will subscribe the additional sum of 50,000, whilst private aid is expected to increase the above amount to \$175,000. Verily has this new era in our history commenced its resplendendent dawn, with a sound and healthy

The future prospects of Beaufort are highly encouraging. Her future destiny is proud and exalted. The country through which the road is to pass will send its cereal treasures, its metals, its minerals, and its various elements of wealth, to this, the favoured mart and terminus of the eastern extension. From the inglorious supineness of the past she will rise with renewed strength, with increased energy and undaunted perseverance, until revolving years shall proclaim her the Empire City of the Empire State of the South. Onward and ever onward let our watchword be! until she has reached the some of greatness, unfading glory, and commercial superiority. These are the solid elements of strength and

Inseparably identified with Beaufort is the future prosperity of the whole State. Her life-blood has been gradually but perceptibly ebbing away, until the voice of her people demand speedy relief from the insatiable vampires that would deprive her of her very life. The most cringing and abject servility has been her lot, and Virginia and South Carolina have grown opulent upon her resources. For independence and self-reliance the auspicious hour has come, and all effort to defeat the determined will of the people will be futile and unsuccessful. Too long has the weary burden of dependence humbled us in the dust-but we rise now with the vigor and strength of the roused lion. Often, in the calm and tranquil horr of meditation, a bright picture presents itself to my mind's eye under which is written the future North Carolina. I gaze upon it, for it is lovely beyond description. My heart beats with a prouder and livelier throb. I look intently upon it and believe it has no fleeting or evanescent beauty. I see in that glorious picture a magnificent territory more extensive than baronial possessions or lordly domains, with here and there a mountain, a valley, a plain, a river, a sound, an ocean—all made to redound to man's benefit, and giving silent praise to the living God. Iron ties connect every part of her territory; whilst the ship and steamer are mov-ed to the wharves of a magnificent City, holding in her hands the business of an empire. May this pic-ture truly present the future. North Carolinal

Beaufort, N. C. Feb. 28, 1855.

SLOWNESS OF CONCEPTION. Our old friend Tdescended from a primitive colony that leaving the "Faderlandt," planted themselves at Waldoboro', had the usual German slowness of comprehension, as well as the proverbial correctness of the Teutonic race, when he once got fairly hold of an idea. T - kept a small store, and dealt in "all sorts." One day a very genteel man came in professing the utmost haste, and wanted twenty dollars in small bills to break a double X where he made a

trade hard by.
"Vy," said T-, "I doesn't know ye. Vat for I let you have twenty dollarsh mine monish?"

"Oh, don't bother," said the stranger; "here give me the twenty, and I'll give you a dollar for the use of it, and I'll lock you in till I get back; that will make it safe."

T-cogitated a moment. The chance of making a dollar was good-he was somewhat confused, and so he said, "Yaw, dad is goot," and then passed out the money. After some half hour, T-began to conclude that the wrong man was locked in—the security had been given on the wrong side. The stranger was gone with the cash. T—never lent any more money without considering with great deliberation the matter of security.

Belfast Republic. TO THE FREEMEN OF CABARRUS COUNTY.

FELLOW-CITERENS: At the election in August last, I had the honor to receive, under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to me, your unanimous vote to represent once more my native county in the Legis-lature of the State. I did not hesitate to accept this high and honorable trust, at whatever of personal sacrifice and inconvenience to myself, because I regarded this expression of your wishes as a most flattering testimonial, and the best you could give, of your approbation of my public course, not now a short one, which had been commenced at your solicitation, and which had always been sustained under your cheering encouragement. If other considerati :ns could have determined me to a different resolution, the deep and abiding sense of gratitude which I felt to one of the most public spirited and Intelligent constituencies in our State, whose wishes it has always been my pride and pleasure to serve and promote, would alone have impelled me to devote to your interests, and those of our beloved State, under your request, made in a manner so agreeable to me, whatever of knowledge and experience in public affairs I might possess. That duty has been performed, humbly and imperfectly, I know-but honestly and faithfully, and with an eye single to the public good. The session has been a long and most important one. Our labors are before you. It is not my wish or purpose to refer to them in detail. They affect all the great interests of society; and although I could not concur entirely in all that has been done, yet I trust and believe that the principal measures, which have received the legislative sanction, will greatly contribute, in the end, to the prosperity and elevate the character of our

The revisal of all our laws-the administration of justice -the great cause of popular education, and of popular rights-the subject of Internal Improvements, and the facilities of inter-communication among the various sections of the State-the regulation of the currency-the public debt and Revenue -the system of taxation-the finances, and the high and paramount duty of maintaining the public credit, unimpaired, under every contingency-these, and other questions of less general importance, have engaged the serious and (I may add) the favorable consideration of the Legislature. The final adjournment of the General Assembly this day terminates the public trust which you so generously confided to my keeping, and which I felt it was an honor to accept from your hands. This day severs, perhaps forever, the relation of constituents and representative, which has so often and for so many years existed between us. You have been generous and confiding to me, and I have endeavored to be useful, as I know I have been faithful, to you. With but a single exception-and that I am sure with your cordial consent-I have never had public office or trust but by the popular voice freely given, and which has never failed to sustain me.

If I lay down this last public charge, which you have entrusted to me, with any feeling of regret, because, at any time during my public career, I have been unable to serve the people with all the ability and success I could have desired, it is also with sentiments of the warmest gratitude for the many kindnesses which have so often and so long been shown to me; and with the full and consoling cousciousness, the best reward for public services, of having always faithfully endeavoured to do my duty. The maxim upon which I have desired always to act has not the same, but a seperate and distinct body with ! been to do what I honestly believed to be right, and then leave consequences to themselves. While I trust I have never been indifferent to the good opinion of good men, I prefer that popularity which follows the independent discharge of our responsibility ing no friends, no organization North of that line to and the performance of good actions, in the straight and even line of our duty, to that which is unworthily sought and run after-which is so often won without merit, and always lost with humiliation and

> Whatever may be my future destiny in life, I beg you, fellow-citizens, to remember that I shall always cherish the deepest affection and gratitude for the friends who have supported and encouraged me, since my first entrance into public life; and my earnest wishes and prayers shall ever continue for the welfare and happiness of the people of my native county, who have ever been devoted to the true principles of public liberty, and have always proved themselves worthy descendants of those who first pledged their lives and fortunes and sacred honor to the cause of American Independence.

With great respect and most grateful regards, I remain your friend and fellow-citizen,

D. M. BARRINGER. Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1855.

Congress. The Thirty-Third Congress is no more it adjourned last Sunday at noon. Called upon to consider some of the gravest questions ever presented for the deliberation of the American people, it has met its responsibilities in the spirit of enlightened patriotism, and merits richly at the hands of the country the reward of a hearty approval. The various interests of the land have received at its hands that liberal and impartial care to which they were entitled; and if patent hunters or rapacious lobby-

izers are loud-mouthed in their complants of the injustice of the government, the honest citizen may rest assured that their loss is his gain. It may be well to run briefly over the acts of the last two ses-Our diplomatic and consular system has received great and much-needed improvements. Bills have been passed increasing the strength and efficiency of both the army and navy.

A vast territory has been acquired from Mexico, and the nation has been relieved from the impracticable duty of constableship to which she was bound by the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo. The Kansas Nebraska bill recognizing the great

principle of federal non intervention, has been The vexatious Texas debt question has been ami-

cably and honorably adjusted. A court of claims has been provided for, which will relieve Congress of that excuse for the lobby which has always existed hitherto.

The Missouri Compromise, that fruitful root of all our wees, has been dug up from beneath the dust of over thirty years and formally repealed. Such are some of the most noted acts of the pre-

sent Congress. But while the Legislature has been actively engaged in its sphere, the Executive has been no less watchful of the interests committed to his charge, nor less prompt and courageous in meeting the responsibilities of his position.

In the preceding session he saved the country from an unconstitutional waste of the public treasure in the shape of a river and harbor bill, and a bill for the relief of the indigent insane; and in the present, the spoliation bill, and the private legislation in favor of Collins, have met a singular fate at his hands.

Turning from this Congress, possessed of such claims on the public regard, to that which will succeed it, we confess we are filled with the gravest apprehensions. The political fungus which has just appeared on the stage, has succeeded in stocking the next Congress with fifty abolitionists, in addition to those already there, and we have every reason to fear the most untoward results, particularly to the South and her institutions. Against the rule of intolerance and fanaticism there is but one hope, and that is in the conservatism and patriotism of the Sothern States. Our friends of the North have been driven to the wall, and the Abolitionists under their new name have swept away every anchor of safety. How important that we should be united. that we should present an unbroken front to the enemy, and should drive howling from our borders a party, which however bound by affection to us, would be joined by the most awful oaths to our enemies! We want no divided sentiment-deplorable at all times, it must work our ruin now .- Pet. Dem.

AN EX-MEMESR. Yesterday morning, during the taking of the yeas and nays, the clerk called Mr. Benton's name, when the gentleman appearing at the door of the main aisle, protested with violent gesti-culations against calling his name. He said he was an ex-member, and that the session to-day was a libel on the Sabbath. (Confusion.)

The speaker pro. tem. (Mr. Orr) said, the gentleman is out of order. Mr. Benton-I'm not a member, sir.

The Speaker-Then if the gentleman is not a mem-

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE. Know Nothingiem expected-Trifling with grave questions by Banks and Sollers-Bold and manly

sentiments of Keitt, &c. During the evening session of Wednesday, February 28th, Messra. Yates, Goodrich, and Campbell, respectively, delivered their views against the further extension of slavery, when

Mr. Banks (Free-soiler) rose and (we copy from the Globe) replied to remarks heretofore made by Mr. Keitt with reference to Massachusetts politics; and mentioned several facts to show that the present character of that State is not to be judged by its character during the late war. As to the Hartford Convention, it had been declared on the floor of Congress, that their purpose was not to dissolve the Union. One of the objects was to vindicate the right of the State to pronounce an opinion on the Federal Government; in other words, it was a question of State rights. With what propriety could South Carolina reproach Massachusetts, when she herself claimed disunion as a right?

Mr. Keitt (Democrat) replied, when South Carolina proposed disunion, she did it with open doors; she never did it in the midst of a conflict with a for-

eign foe, and never will. Mr. Banks said that the fact that South Carolina proposed disunion with open doors did not change the character of the act. In further reply to the remarks of Mr. Keitt, he read an extract from a letter apostolic of Pope Gregory, XVI., dated 1839, to show the Pope prohibited and interdicted the commerce in slaves under any pretext or color, and discussed the question of sovereignty and suffrage. He replied to Mr. Chandler, reaffirming that neither the Pope of Rome, nor any council authorized to speak for that church, has ever, under any circumstances, denied the power to control the laity of that church in temporal affairs; and referred to numerous Roman Catholic authorities to support his posi-

Mr. Keitt, replying to Mr. Banks, said, that the Pope possesses no power over the political opinions of the Catholics in the United States, and this is shown by the fact that the Catholic population of this country are against Abolitionism. These things the gentlemen from Massachusetts has shown.

Mr. Banks replied that his remark was directed to one historical point proclaimed by the Roman church,

but never denied. Mr. Keitt. Shall I proscribe the Catholic church because of its religious tenets? It is not for me to fling stones at others. Can I do it because it has been traitorous to the Constitution? The gentleman from Massachusetts says, the members of the Catholic church have repudiated dictation in the par-

He then alluded to the fact that while witchcraft prevailed in Massachusetts, the Catholics of Maryland threw out the flag of religious toleration, the only spot where it floated during that time of peril

Mr. Sollers, [Know-Nothing,] (interrupting) said his friend should bear in mind that the charter granted to Lord Baltimore was from a Protestant King. It was a limited charter, and during the existence of the provi cial government, there was always a Protestant majority. The question of religious toleration was never brought as a religious test, except on the memorable occasion. The Catholics dared not violate the charter granted by a Protestant King.

Mr. Keitt replied, he had stated the fact as he had read it in history, and as recorded by Bancroft, who resides in Boston. It was a charter granted by a Protestant King for religious toleration, and was now to be violated by Protestants against Catholics who were true to the charter, and founded cities and ruled the Commonwealth. The Catholics were true to it; the Protestants false to it.

Mr. Sollers said the very instant the Roman Catholics got the ascendancy, they tried, by all possible means, to make Maryland a Catholic State.

Mr. J. C. Allen asked whether Protestant Kings did not give charters to New England States without religious toleration? Mr. Keitt. That is true; but I have stated what is related by the historians. I would ask the gen-

tleman from Massachusetts whether he thinks the Wilmot proviso constitutional? Mr. Banks. My opinions are expressed in the speech which the gentleman has cited. As to what

shall do, I will determine when the future comes. Mr. Sollers. That is right. Mr. Keitt. Will the gentleman not say he will vote to incorporate in the fugitive-slave law trial by

Mr. Banks. I shall vote as I think right and proper. I say I am here for Massachusetts, and not for South Carolina, and I mean to represent Massachusetts faithfully. I shall sail my own ship in the House. If the gentleman puts a negro into it, I will carry him into a free country. Mr. Keitt. Will you vote for the admission of

Ka isas as a slave State? Mr. Banks. Just as I may think proper. [Laugh-

Mr. Sollers, (to Mr. Keitt.) If Kankas or Nebraska shall apply to come into the Union as a free State, will you vote for it?

Mr. Keitt. If it meet the requirements of the Constitution I will vote for it whether free or slave. Applause.] I want to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts will do that. I want to know whether the Know-Nothings of the North will. [Cries of "Good for Keitt!"] I ask the gentleman from Maryland whether he will say the Know-Nothings of the North will so vote?

Mr. Sollers. I know nothing and never will know anything. [Laughter.]

Mr. Keitt. Certainly. Mr. Sollers. As to the Native American party, I will say, without the slightest reservation, that in all their principles and feelings they are perfectly conservative. While one side is not in favor of slavery, the other side is not opposed to it. They mean to lay it aside. The Know-Nothing party, (I disclaim knowing anything) mean to pursue this particular course. [Laughter.] We mean to do what neither the Aboliti-nists nor the 3ecessionists of the South can do-namely: preserve the Union of these States intact.

Mr. Keitt. The gentleman said we will preserve

Mr. Sollers. The Know-Nothings. You may stigmatize that party, but it has a hold on the American people. The very instant the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson,] was elected, he was denounced all over the country. It was said the Union would be broken up! But what did the Senator say on a late memorable night of this session ?-Hear his words: "I would not say, as my colleague said, I would not restore a fugitive slave to his master; but if the law of Massachusetts will not, I'll help to do it myself." Do you call Senator Wilson a Know-Nothing? Be it so. Under the old regime, who was sent to the Senate from Massachusetts by the Democratic party? Mr. Sumner. [Cries of No!" "No!" "Yes!" "Yes, he was elected by the Democrats." I understand Mr. Sumner was sent to the Senate by the Democratic party of that

Mr. Keitt would ask, if the recent letter written by Mr. Wilson to the editor of the American Organ was pronounced as conservative, how was it that, last night, every sentiment and line of it was en-dorsed by the gentleman from Ohio? [Mr. Gid-dings.] He said, if the same questions had been propounded to him, and he was called on to answer as curtly and comprehensively, he should have said

Mr. Oliver, (Whig) of Missouri. I understood the gentleman from Maryland to say that this organization will preserve the Union intact. Mr. Sollers. What organization?

Mr. Oliver. The Know-Nothing. Mr. Sollers. I know nothing about it. [Laugh-

Mr. Oliver said that the slavery question was the only subject which threatened a serious disturbance of the Union. The gentleman alluded to Senator Wilson, and endorsed every sentiment of his speech with inexpressible delight. We understand Mr. Bur-lingame made a speech in the presence of Mr. Wilson, in Boston, during which he said his voice should never be hushed, nor his labors cease, until slavery shall be abolished in the District of Columbia, until the fugitive-slave law shall be repealed, and the Missouri restriction restored, and slavery excluded from all the territories of the United States. Mr. Wilson afterwards rose, with modesty, and said he had not time to express his sentiments at length, but would ber, the door-keeper will put him out. [Laughter and exclamations of "pretty good," "that she talk."]

Weekington Star.

Do you, Mr. Oliver asked, endorse that?

Mr. Sollers replied that he was a slaveholder. All know the question of slavery is a delicate one. But he regarded it as a curse to any country. Would to God we (Maryland) never had a slave among us. He had never believed that slavery was right in the abstract, and no man should ever force him to avow such an opinion. It was forced on us in colonial times, and is protracted under the Constitution. He would, maintain his interest in slavery at the dagger's point. No man should wrest a slave from him, nor from his neighbor, without taking his heart's

Mr. Oliver reminded the gentleman his question was, do you endors: the sentiments of the Senator

from Massachusetts? Mr. Sollers replied he could not answer for the antecedents of Mr Wilson. He was not authorized nor competent to answer. But he said what he heard Senator Wilson utter, recently, in the Senat , filed him with inexpressible delight

Mr. Oliver. Do you endorse what the Senator said in Massachusetts, just after he was elected? Mr. Sollers. I am a slaveholder.

Ir. Oliver. So am I. Mr. Sollers. I do not endorse his sentiments further than I hear them expressed. I understand his remarks recently to be conservative, and so far I en-

Mr. Keitt, resuming the floor, reverted to the testion he propounded to Mr. Banks, asking him whether he would vote to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, or for the Wilmot proviso? It was known that the gentleman belonged to the Freesoil party.

Mr. Banks. Never. Mr. Keitt. I ask the gentleman whether he did of say he would act no further with the Democratic party, becaus of its alliance with slavery?

Mr. Banks. No, sir, I seperated from the administration and the President I assisted to elect, on the quetions pending at that time; and I speak to the people of my own time. Mr. Keitt. The member is either in favor of

those measures or declines to make the statement. I a-k what is the inevitable inference? He fears that a declaration would injure his order (the Know-Nothing) at the South. Mr. Banks, Not at all. Bir. Keitt. There are two horns of the dilemma.

He is neither for or against those measures. Another thing- I speak it regretfully-when I asked the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts, the gentleman from Maryland advised him not answer; then the last named said that he believed slave-

ry to be a curse. Mr. Sollers. I do. That is my private opinion. A voice, "Publicly expressed.] Yes.

Mr. Keitt. The gentleman from Maryland says mean to preserve the Union. I would say to , we have rights guaranteed by the Constitu-, and rights anterior to the Constitution. ir. Sollers. Will the gentleman do me the juswhile he tells the House that I declared slavery

be a curse, to add, I at the same time said I would defend it with my life? Mr. Keitt, I will do that, Mr. Oliver asked several other questions of Mr. illers, who said, if it had not been for the interfer-

ce of Abolitionists, Maryland, ere this, would have a free State. Two thirds of the people of that ate were hostile to slavery. He represented the largest slaveholding interest in Maryland. ir. Bocock was surprised to hear the gentleman he listened to Mr. Wilson with inexpressible de-

light. He felt assured if the gentleman had heard

all he Senator said, he could not indorse his senti-

ir. Sollers replied he heard Mr. Wilson say what he had never heard uttered by Mr. Sumner, and Sumner was elected by the Democrats, His S.'s) people had sent him here to think for m; they should never think for him. He did not leve slavery to be of divine origin. In further realy to Mr. Oliver, he said he made, use of the wand "curse" in a pollitical sense. He thought

Free-soilism and Secessionism a curse. In other

words, an evil After further proceedings, the committee at twenminutes past twelve o'clock, rose. And the House adjourned.

KNOW-NOTHING WITHDRAWALS.

We copy the following Card to the public from hat able and energetic defender of Democratic prininles, the New Hampshire Daily Patriot. It will be som that Know-Nothingism is tumbling to pieces in

To the Public. Whereas, some newspapers have serted that the reports in relation to the withdrawof members from the "Know Nothing" councils in this city are false, the undersigned hereby assert, without fear of contradiction from any responsible respectable source, that there have been about hundred withdrawals from the trading concern, this city alone, and we have such information m different sections of the State, as leaves no bt in our minds that there have been, within one month past, at least fifteen hundred withdrawa's in the State. We state this from information which

Harry Houston,) Committee of L. A. Walker, those who have Wm. P. Foster, withdrawn. We, the undersigned, are a portion of those who we withdrawn from "Councils" in this city. Harry Houston, Wm H Hunt ,

W H Hopkins, Wm McMurphy, N P Fogg, Reubes Lake, Geo G. Estabrook. Irs E Brown, Geo A Pillsbury, Robert French. Joseph C. Osgood, J F Lund, Joseph H Mace, C C Stark. H G Clark, Moses Cass, Thos Stuart, Seth Hopkins, Wm P Foster, Geo C Honston, C H Morrison, Benj F Dow, W II Bennet, Cyrus Hill, John Brown, 2d, Ezra E Lull, M B Smith, Albert Fellows, Wm Gilman, Andrew Bickford, Horace Langley, J S Frye, W W Clark, J L Foster, S S Graves, Heman Sanborn, G F Cross, Abram Mann, M H Atwood John T. Batchelder,

Thos P Hill,

L A Walker,

A B bowns,

J C Langley,

Warren Webster.

J S Norris,

J C Hagar.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE UPON AMERICAN CITIZENS AT EXTOWN. A correspondent of the New York mes at San Juan, under date of Febuary 22, writes

John B Sanborn.

Charles Smith,

C B Leighton,

O G Ingalls,

B Biddle,

A D Shallis

"Another high-handed outrage was committed on American citizens by the natives of this place. in Sunday last Captain De Brissot, an American entleman, started in a boat, with seven others, to o into Costa Rica. One of the party-the pilot of he boat, who was on his way to join Captain De Brissot-was assaulted and severely cut on the head with a machette, and would have been murdered and he not made good his escape into the woods. About an hour after Captain De Brissot left this place, here canoes, with some forty armed men, left and cut in pursuit of him, with the full determination murdering every one of his party.

The whole town was in a great state of excitement, the 'cry' was death to Americans, and it was not safe for an American to be seen out of doors. Such was the state of the excitement, and the immirent danger which Capt. De Brissot and his party were in, that Capt. C. C. Hornsby, late of the United ates army, and Mr. Charles Thomas, of Granada, led upon Mr. J. H. Wheeler, the United States minister, who is living at the consulate with Mr. J. W. Fabens, our consulat this place, and stated the facts to him, that those men's lives were in jeopardy, and asked for his immediate interference and assistance to rescue them from a most horrid death.

"While Col. Wheeler, and Mr. Fabens, our consul-who has always been prompt and efficient in aiding his fellow-countrymen who are in distresswere preparing to go to the rescue, Capt. De Brissot arrived and put himself under their protection, and is now living at the consulate, he and his party bavg made a very narrow escape from the desperadoes. Mr. Fabens, leaves here to-day, and is the bearer

f important despatches to the government. "The health of this place is good; business very dail. There are but two small Jamaica schooners in port."



FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

FAMILY PHYSIC

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bow-els. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstrue tion or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in an quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are ap plicable are given on the box. Among the com-plaints which have been speedily cared by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languer and Loss of Ap petite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an sperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrotula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any

and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renevate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far. as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this will will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity For minute directions see wrapper on the Box

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS. Price 25 Cents per Pox. Five Poxes for \$1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS. COLDS. HOARSENESS, BROXCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTRMA, AND CONSUMPTION. Tuts remedy has won for itself such notoriety

from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease. that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it nas been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restared from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too appar ent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affect tions of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Cours. Coughs. Hoanseness, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by-

For sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh,

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keep always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stores, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all

He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a variety of styles of Grave Ornaments. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging

himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly at tended to. Address, WM. STRONACH, Raleigh. October 14, 1854.

Principal.

Assistant

Steward.

GLEN ANNA.

MISS MAGARET G. NIXON, MISS EMILY BRANSON, JOSEPH B. SHELTON, MRS. JOS. B. SHELTON, The sixth session of this flourishing Female Seminary

will open Feb. 21, 1855. It is handsomely and healthfully situated in Davidson Co. N. C. six uniles west of Normal College, one mile from Thomas Depot on the Central Railroad.

Terms: Board \$6 a month exclusive of lights; tuition \$10 a session; Music \$10 extra; French \$5. For a Circular containing particulars apply to the Principal, Thomasville, Davidson Co., N. C. 4x.

ROCKINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL,
WENTWORTH, N. C.
THE SPRING SESSION COMMENCES JANUARY
8th, 1855, Students are earnestly requested to be present at the opening of the session.

Board of Instruction:

R. H. SMITH, Ancient Languages and English Literature J. M. GALLOWAY, Mathematics Tuition from \$7,50 to \$15. Board \$30 per session. R. H. SMITH, Pris.

Address
By order of the Board of Directors.

JAS. IRVIN, Sec. & Tres.

1051-68. BROKE JAIL IN LOUISBURG, FRANKLIN County, N. C., on the evening of the 5th inctant, Windston

LIS ROWLAND, who is about 25 or 40 years old, of low statut, tolerably stout, with black hair and very common appear

ance, and no particular marks known by me.

Said Rowland was imprisoned under the charge of stelling a negro, the property of Wm. Jeffreys, of Franklin county. He should be taken and confined in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to that he may be brought to justice, or be returned to Jailor at Louisburg.

WM. F. SYKES, Jailor. Jailor at Louisburg. January 12, 1886.

REGENT.—THIS THORGUGH-BRED STALLION and Ruce Horse, (awarded the first premium at the last North Carolina Agricultural Fair,) will make the Spring Season, commencing the 8th of March and closing the 10th of July, at Hillsborough, N. C.

For further particulars, see hand bills.

THOMAS H. MILES.

February 20, 1855. THOMAS H. MILES. NOTES ON DUELS AND DUELING, ALPHABETI-

For sale by W. L. POMEROY. March 5, 1855. NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNERS
D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.

Mile Stones in our Life Journey .- by Sam'l Osgood. Humanity of the City, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin. Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 me.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The

My Courtship and its Consequences,—by Wikeff.
The World a Workshop,—by Ewbank.

The News-boy.

Hearts-ease, by the author of "The Heir of Redelyffe."

Later Years, by the author of "The Old House by the Wood-notes; Or, Carolina Carols: A collection of North

Carolina Poetry.
Avillion, and other tales, by the guther of "Olire," "Ogilvies," &c. W. L. POMEROY.

Merch 2, 1833.